

Name: _____

Review and Study Guide: Chapters 5 and 6

TEST: Thursday, December 16

Format: The test will include multiple choice, fill-in-the-blank, matching, short answer, and essay presented as challenge questions for students who would like the option of a score of 4.

*“Early to bed and early to rise, makes a
[student] healthy, wealthy, and wise.”*

Benjamin Franklin (with added test-day connection for 5th graders from Ms. Kraft)

VOCABULARY

growing season: the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow.

tidewater: where the water in rivers and streams rises and falls with the ocean’s tides.

town meeting: a gathering where colonists held elections and voted on the laws for their towns.

self-government: when the people who live in a place make laws for themselves.

dissenter: a person who does not agree with the beliefs of his or her leaders.

banish: to force someone to leave a place.

slave trade: the business of buying and selling human beings.

proprietor: a person who owned and controlled all the land in a colony.

representative: someone who is chosen to speak and act for others.

treaty: an official agreement between nations or groups.

artisan: someone who is skilled at making something by hand, such as silver spoons or wooden chairs.

laborer: a person who does hard physical work.

apprentice: someone who studies with a master to learn to learn a skill or business.

TOPICS

The thirteen colonies were divided into **three regions**: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies.

The geography and climate of the thirteen colonies affected how colonists lived and worked.

New England	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies
Included Maine (part of Massachusetts), New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island	Included New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware	Included Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Geography formed by glaciers➤ Farming was difficult because most of the land was filled with rocks or was too sandy➤ Summers were warm, but winters were long and bitterly cold➤ Industry included shipbuilding with wood from the forests, fishing, and whaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Fertile soil on rolling hills and valleys made for good farmland➤ The growing season was longer, with many sunny days and plenty of rain➤ Farmers used riverboats to sell their crops in nearby towns and to bring supplies to their farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The southern coast was a watery world of rivers, bays, and wetlands called the tidewater➤ The climate and soil were excellent for farming➤ The growing season lasted for seven or eight months➤ Cash crops included tobacco, rice, and indigo

NEW ENGLAND

- **Religion** was at the center of Puritan government and community life. Usually only male church members could vote or serve in town government. Some colonists thought that Puritan leaders should not tell them what to believe or how to act. **Roger Williams** was one of these **dissenters** who wanted religious freedom. He was **banished** and, in 1636, founded a new colony that became known as **Rhode Island**, where people could worship freely. Another Puritan who challenged religious leaders was **Anne Hutchinson**. She held meetings in her home where people discussed religion freely. Puritan leaders became angry because their religion did not allow women to teach men about religion. She was **banished** and moved to **Rhode Island**.
- In 1692 and 1693, more than 160 people in Massachusetts were accused of witchcraft. During **the Salem Witch Trials**, at least 25 people were executed.
- The colonists of New England worked hard. Many were farmers or fisherman. **Cod** became a primary industry. Today, a giant cod hangs in the Massachusetts State House.
- New England colonists wanted all children to learn to read – primarily so they could read the **Bible**.
- By the early 1700s, religion became less powerful in New England. In the 1730s, exciting new ministers began speaking throughout the colonies and people returned to religion. This movement was called the **Great Awakening**.

MIDDLE COLONIES

- The English began settling the Middle Colonies after they captured the **Dutch colony of New Netherland**. The King of England gave this colony to his brother, James, who was the Duke of York. James became the colony's **proprietor**. He kept a large part and called it **New York**. He gave part of it to two of his friends and that section eventually became **New Jersey**.
- **Proprietors** who lived in England found it hard to control their land, so they picked governors to rule them. They also allowed colonists to elect **representatives** to an **assembly** to help make laws, but they did not have much power.
- The colony of **Pennsylvania** was the idea of **William Penn**, who was a **Quaker**. Penn hoped to form a colony where all Christians could live together in peace. Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods."
- Penn treated the Native Americans with respect and wanted to live as equals.
- Part of Pennsylvania became **Delaware**.
- **Philadelphia** became the largest city in the colonies and **Benjamin Franklin** was its most famous citizen. He published *Poor Richard's Almanac* and invented things such as the battery, the lightning rod, bifocal glasses, and the Pennsylvania fireplace. He started Philadelphia's first public library, fire company, and hospital.
- Philadelphia became a center of commerce where merchants, shopkeepers, **artisans**, **apprentices**, and **laborers** made a living.

SOUTHERN COLONIES

- **Virginia** was the largest and wealthiest English colony and had the first elected government.
- **Plantations** were started on the rich farmland. Indentured servants or enslaved Africans made up the workforce to produce the cash crops of this region.
- Many colonists and Native Americans were killed during conflicts as plantations filled the **tidewater** and colonists moved to the **backcountry**.
- The colony of **Maryland** began when King Charles gave land to **Lord Baltimore**. Lord Baltimore hoped to make Maryland a safe place for Catholics. It became a land of **tolerance**.
- **Carolina** (later North and South Carolina) was settled by King Charles to keep out France and Spain. South Carolina grew more rapidly since it had better farmland and access to harbors.
- King George started another colony called **Georgia** to keep out the French and Spanish. He gave this land to **James Oglethorpe** and it was named Georgia to honor the king. Oglethorpe developed friendly relations with the Native Americans, but had strict laws for the colonists, which made them unhappy.
- The Southern Colonies became wealthy as plantations used slavery to produce enormous quantities of cash crops.

SEE REVERSE

ESSAY QUESTION

These two essay questions will appear on the test. You may choose to answer EITHER one. You may not bring notes to the test.

- The colonists and Native Americans had different beliefs about land and whether it can truly be owned. Explain the two perspectives and give your opinion on whether you think the colonists would have made different decisions if they had understood the beliefs of the Native Americans.

OR

- In Colonial America, opportunities were not available for all people in society. For example, in many cases, only white, male property owners could vote at town meetings. Explain some of the restrictions or abuses that existed in the colonies for specific members of society and give your opinion on whether you feel certain groups in today's society face unfair obstacles.